



# HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES PACIFIC COMMAND

- Admiral William J. Fallon, Commander, U.S. Pacific Command, is the senior commander of U.S. military forces in the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas. U.S. Pacific Command is a unified command, which includes about 300,000 military personnel from the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps (about 20 percent of all active-duty U.S. military forces). These forces are in three categories: Forward Deployed (about 100,000), Forward Based and CONUS (Continental U.S.) Based, which comprise the remainder.

- Located at Camp H.M. Smith, Hawaii, the headquarters staff consists of about 700 Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps officers and enlisted personnel, plus about 300 civil service employees.

- About 1,500 people belong to additional support units located in Hawaii and throughout the Command's Area of Responsibility (AOR). These units include the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, the Information Systems Support Activity, Pacific Automated Server Site Japan, Special Intelligence Communications, Joint Intelligence Center Pacific, Joint Intelligence Training Activity Pacific, Joint Interagency Task Force West, and Joint POW-MIA Accounting Command.

## **AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY**

- More than 50 percent of earth's surface; approximately 105 million square miles (nearly 169 million square kilometers). From the west coast of the United States mainland to the east coast of Africa (excluding the waters north of 5° S and west of 68° E); from the Arctic to Antarctic; including the state of Hawaii and forces in Alaska. Traverses 16 time zones.

- Nearly 60 percent of the world's population.
- 43 countries, 20 territories and possessions, and 10 U.S. territories.

- The world's six largest armed forces: (1) Peoples Republic of China, (2) United States, (3) Russia, (4) India, (5) North Korea, (6) South Korea.

- Five of the seven worldwide U.S. mutual defense treaties:

- U.S.-Republic of the Philippines (Mutual Defense Treaty, 1952)
- ANZUS (Australia - New Zealand - U.S., 1952)
- U.S.-Republic of Korea (Mutual Defense Treaty, 1954)
- South East Asia Collective Defense (U.S. - France - Australia - New Zealand - Thailand - Philippines, 1955)
- U.S.-Japan (Mutual Defense Treaty, 1960)

- 48 percent of U.S. trade is within the region, amounting to more than \$313 billion in 2003. In contrast, 19 percent of U.S. trade is with the European Union, 17 percent is with Canada, and 13 percent is with Latin America. In 2003, Asia-Pacific nations, not including the U.S., accounted for about 23 percent of the 2003 Gross World Product; the U.S. accounted for 30 percent of GWP).

**MISSION** U.S. Pacific Command, in concert with other U.S. government agencies and regional military partners, promotes security and peaceful development in the Asia-Pacific region by deterring aggression, advancing regional security cooperation, responding to crises, and fighting to win.

**VISION** A joint combatant command directing, integrating and employing ready, credible military capability in peace, crisis or war to advance US interests as an active partner in pursuit of a secure, prosperous and democratic Asia-Pacific community.

## **STRATEGIC CONCEPT**

- U.S. Pacific Command's regional strategy is designed to accomplish three major goals:

- In peacetime, we want to make conflicts and crises less likely.
- In times of crisis, we aim to resolve specific situations on terms that advance U.S. interests.
- In war, we want to win quickly and decisively, with minimum loss of life and resources.

- Today, we put the preponderance of our resources into engagement and preparedness which are the two ways we make conflicts and crises less likely. Engagement is our security dialogue with nations in the region and allows us to resolve security concerns before they erupt into crises or conflict. Preparedness enables us to respond to crises or conflict and to dissuade potential adversaries from using force as a means of resolving disputes.